

An Illustration of the Mild Slavery at Washington.

Correspondence of The True Democrat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1850.

A worthy neighbor has in his employ an elderly colored woman, who belonged to one of the "chivalrous" sons of Virginia, now a clerk in one of the Departments. Owner and slave are members of the Methodist Church. This woman is the mother of thirteen children, and one after another has been torn from her and taken to the far South. The last one—a young daughter upon whom the mother doted—lived with her master and mistress, but was treated as no humane person would treat a brute.—Slavery "has no heart; it cannot feel."—Often did her shrieks and lamentations, as her brutish master applied the pail to her naked person, arouse and disturb the neighbors. This monster, or rather this Methodist clerk, would often tie her up by her hands, and apply the lash to her bare back until his victim seemed unconscious of its sting, or of the presence of the hardened ruffian who glutted his hellish feelings upon her. Such was her treatment, and so hard her lot, that she begged of friends to buy her, to save her from her tormentors. But a heavy price was demanded, and seeing that all hope of salvation here was at an end, the girl fled to one of the slave pens, and compelled her cruel tyrant to sell her to the traders. She preferred the cotton fields of Georgia to the mild slavery of Washington City. Her father, with all her brothers and sisters, had been taken to the Southern market before her, and the mother in her old age was left alone. Having raised a large family for her brother and sister in the Church, who had realized good profits by their sale, and thereby furnished them means to aid the missionary in the conversion of the heathen, or in promoting the "peace of our Zion," she desired to go to the grave a free woman. She had worn herself out in their service, her husband and children were no more, all the tenderest ties of earth had been snipped asunder by the cruel hand of avarice, and she begged, as a last request, her freedom. But no! this "chivalrous" Virginian—this brother in the Church—could not afford to give away so much property. He would, however, sell her to herself cheap; he would take, in consideration of her good behavior, two hundred and fifty dollars! With the advice of her friends, a paper was drawn up, and the old lady raised a small sum, which, added to her earnings, left but fifty dollars the master's due. She desired time to earn this, and time was granted, on condition that her master had four dollars per month extra. Nothing discouraged, the faithful creature toiled on, but she was at last prostrated by sickness, and, while burning with a severe fever, the master and mistress were apprised of her situation, but they visited her not, nor did they minister in the least degree to her wants. Verily, "inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me." Recovered, at length, she resumed her task, but while eagerly and faithfully engaged in its performance, she was seized by the constable and taken to Virginia, and placed under an overseer as a "field hand" in the service of a relation of her master. Hope then died within her, but that Eye which never sleeps had seen her deep afflictions, and her prayers for liberty were heard. The cruelty of her oppressor became a swift witness against him. The head of his Bureau was a Northern man, not unfriendly to the slave, and a foe to tyranny and injustice. The remorseless, sin-hardened wretch was waited upon by a friend of mine and told distinctly that he could make his choice, either to recall the old woman and give her free papers, or let her remain, and lose his office. He saw the danger of deception, and, by the force of circumstances, was compelled to do right.

How we are bound to suffer.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1850.

"The North does not seem to know their real danger, although the South have done all that could be done to wake them up. They sleep soundly, they don't realize their danger, that some fine morning they may open their eyes to their own nakedness and helplessness. The South wailed and worried out of all patience may cut themselves loose, and leave the North in their nakedness, to freeze and shiver and die, without cotton to cover them, without any rice, or tobacco, or sugar. God help the poor frozen North if the South leaves them! What could they do but ride down hill?"

"If anybody hereabout has understood that the South has hitherto supplied the North with Cotton, Rice, Tobacco and Sugar without recompense, way just by way, he must feel utterly out down or out by the forelocking. Those who rather guess that the North has paid a hundred cents on the dollar in its dealings with the South at least as often as the latter will be able to take it more philosophically. Certainly, if Three Million workers at the South can easily and amply support a population of Eight Millions, it ought not to be said for Twelve Millions this way to gain a decent subsistence by all working for it. Potatoes will grow and Corn will fill as heretofore even though 'the South' should turn its back to the 'poor frozen North,' and there is no country wherein riding down hill is pleasanter than in this, nor wherein those who ride are better able to draw their sleds up again. Wherefore, most doughty of Doughfaced! let us beseech you not to distress yourself on behalf of the North!"

CHOLERA.—The Jefferson (La.) Gazette of the 9th ult. has the following:—The cholera has again made its appearance on the plantations on the opposite side of the river. Mr. James Snodgrass on hearing that one of his negroes was attacked, immediately hurried to his relief. This was on Sunday evening, the 27th ult., on the following Wednesday morning at about 8 o'clock, he was suddenly seized by the disease, and by 3 o'clock, he was dead.—Some six or eight of his negroes have died. Mr. Warren Dent has also, we learn, lost some six or seven valuable negroes, and one or two are now lying ill, of the recovery of whom but slight hopes are entertained. Two or three white men have died of the disease, whose names we have not learned.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

I LONG AGITATION WHEN THERE IS CAUSE FOR IT—THE ALARM BELL WHICH STARTLES THE INHABITANTS OF A CITY, SAVES THEM FROM BEING BURNED IN THEIR BEDS.—HARRIS.

Salem, Ohio, March 16, 1849.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Columbian and Mahoning Anti-Slavery Society will meet at the Editor's room on Sunday week, March 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M. A punctual attendance of the whole Committee is desired.

CORRECTION.—The article from the New York Independent, from which we have copied largely on the First Page, was not written by Rev. Dr. Bacon, but by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, of Brooklyn. We were led into an error on this point by one of our exchanges. The extracts we have given are honorable to the author and to the Journal which published so timely an article.

How Goes the Battle?

We regard it as next to certain that the Omnipotence of Slavery in our National Government will soon be displayed in the organization of the Territories without any proviso to save them from the crime and curse of Human Bondage. On no question which has arisen since the organization of the Government have the People been more unanimous than they were one year ago, in favor of preventing the extension of Slavery by positive law. Nothing saved them from quitting their parties en masse, and rallying upon the Buffalo Platform, but the solemn asseverations of their leaders that such a measure was wholly unnecessary—that the cause of Freedom was safe, whoever might be President, as long as the members of Congress from the North were known to be in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. Whigs and Democrats resented as a foul aspersion upon their respective candidates for the Presidency, and through the operations of party discipline, after election, they could be seduced from their integrity. Of the members of Congress from the North, we do not believe there are six who could have been elected, if they had avowed hostility to the Proviso, or even professed to doubt its necessity as the only means of preventing the Extension of Slavery. In vain did the Free-soilers depict the dangers which must result from placing a slaveholder in the Executive chair—in vain did they describe the power of official patronage over minds but partially imbued with love of Freedom. 'Are they servants dogs,' indignantly exclaimed the Whigs, 'that we should consent to the extension of Human Bondage?' By much fair speech, by solemn asseverations of fidelity to Freedom, they won the victory. Old Zack went to the White House, and the Free-soilers were left in a hopeless minority.

What is the state of things now? Why, to save a Slaveholding President from the necessity of signing or refusing to sign a bill containing the Wilmot Proviso—to keep the party together and secure the re-election of its present chief—the Whigs plant themselves upon the platform of Non-Intervention, and, under the sham pretence that the Union is in danger, stand ready to leave the Territories open to the encroachments of Slavery! The empty threats of the South are made an apology for this betrayal of the cause of Freedom! All at once, too, it is discovered that the Proviso is wholly unnecessary—that Slavery cannot go into Southern California and New Mexico, and therefore that the Union should not be perilled by an abstraction.

We wish we could discover ground for hope that the People will see through this transparent trickery of their leaders, and rise in rebellion against it; but alas! they sleep soundly, as if there were no danger that their trusted pilots would run the ship upon the breakers.

A VOICE FROM BUNCOMBE.—Notwithstanding the benighted condition of the people of Buncombe, (N. C.) as exhibited by Mr. Campbell in the extract from his speech, which will be found on the First Page, it appears that they have too much sense, as slaveholders, to escape from the Union. The Asheville Messenger, published in that County, which is a part of Clingman's district, repudiates indignantly the doctrine of his speech, and avows its purpose to stand by the Confederacy.

TOOMBS, of Georgia, in a recent speech, declared that "the only consistent agitators at the North are the Garrisonians, who cry dissolution and disagreement with this covenant of blood." "Hark! from the Toombs a truthful sound!" May the ears of all the politicians attend the cry!

CLEAN POSTAGE.—Our advisers from Washington encourage us to hope that a bill to reduce Letter Postage to one uniform rate of TWO CENTS will pass Congress at its present session. The great number of petitions which have been sent from various parts of the country are having a decided effect, and it is thought that the measure will be carried without much opposition. This is good news.

A FREESOLE STATE CONVENTION is to be held at Columbus on the 2d of May next, to mark out the course of the party in the next campaign. Efforts will be made to induce the members to support one or the other of the old parties—with what success time only can tell.

J. G. PALFREY, on the last trial, gained some 500 votes, but is still a good way from a majority. The District has a fair chance to remain vacant for two years to come.

THE AMERICAN CHRONOPHORE is a small quarto publication, issued monthly in New York by A. HONEYWELL, and devoted to General Intelligence, Literature, Art, Science, Practical Education, True Reform, and Instruction. The numbers we have seen are filled with excellent matter, original and selected. Terms 50 cents a year.

Merry Torment into Crime.

The speech of Col. Russell, of Illinois, on the Slavery Question, has been much lauded by the press as a bold defence of the North and a scathing rebuke of Southern arrogance. That it contains some passages worthy, to a certain extent, of such laudation, we cheerfully acknowledge; but what terms of exaltation are strong enough to be applied to the following passage? It is not enough for Col. Russell sorrowfully to admit that the obligation to restore the fugitive to his tyrant master is a part of the national compact; with a cool and heartless effrontery worthy of a volunteer in the infamous war with Mexico, he ranks with "vicious people," "bad men," and "wicked sinners," those who aid in their flight from a worse than Austrian despotism the Bells, Jagellos and Kosuths of the South. O, shame upon the man whose heart is thus perverted by selfishness, and whose "lying lips" can thus torture a deed of mercy and humanity into a crime! How low has the North fallen in her degradation when such men stand forth as her defenders! But to the extract:

Another charge against the free States is that of aiding fugitive slaves to make their escape. That we have virtuous people as well as deluded people among us, we do not deny; and that they have aided slaves to evade the pursuit of their owners, is, I repeat to you, as far as probable. Such acts are not in consequence with the spirit of our Constitution, and they tend directly to destroy that good neighborhood among the people and the States of this Union, which every true-hearted American desires to cultivate. They are acts against the commission and for the punishment of which the General Government ought to provide. I hope such provision will be made before the close of this session. It need not be expected, however, that any human laws, however rigidly enforced, will wholly remedy this evil. There are bad men in all communities—in the North as well as the South—and one unprincipled man, by cutting away or aiding the escape of a slave, may bring reproaches upon a whole State. I am confident, however, that the number of such men in the free States is very greatly over-estimated by gentlemen from the South. They should remember that it takes but very few men to occasion all the annoyance they have suffered in this respect. They should remember, too, that these things are done secretly, and are by no means countenanced by the mass of the people. For my own part, I am ready to go any reasonable length to secure such legislation as will henceforth prevent, as far as possible, this grievance. I desire to see a law enacted this session, which shall secure to you, as far as practicable, your rights in this respect. The slaves are your own property; recognized as such by that Constitution, every line and every intention of which I hold sacred. But let me ask gentlemen if they have not negro-stealers in their own States—if they have not every variety of unprincipled characters among them? Neither they nor we can free our respective States from such men; and they should consider, whether, if things were reversed—they occupy our position, and we theirs—they would be likely to keep themselves free from just reproach than we have been.

The Mahoning Index says, that "every man who possesses even as much intellect as an oyster knows that Slavery could not exist one year in the United States, if it was not for the sustaining arm of the Federal Government." And yet this same Index, though affecting hostility to the spread of Slavery, is vehemently in favor of the Union whose "sustaining arm" alone preserves it where it already exists. Neighbor! your Index points the wrong way. If to deny that the Federal Government sustains slavery shows a deficiency of intellect in him who makes the denial, is there not a still more remarkable deficiency in the conscience of him, who admitting that the Union is the chief pillar in the temple of oppression, yet lends it his support and makes it the object of his political idolatry?

Col. Benton will no doubt derive great advantage in the severe struggle now going on in Missouri, from the recent demonstrations of Mr. Calhoun and his party. The Col. charged Mr. Calhoun with a design to dissolve the Union, but the accusation was indignantly denied. It can hardly be denied hereafter, and 'Old Bullion' will consequently stand a fair chance to defeat those who are plotting his overthrow on the alleged ground that he has not been true to Slavery. His friends are plucking up their courage for the conflict. On the 9th inst. there was a large Bazaar meeting at St. Louis, approving his conduct and repudiating the course of Mr. Calhoun and disunion. Also proposing Republican Democratic candidates for the municipal elections.

SENATOR DOUGLASS INSTRUCTED.—We learn from the Chicago (Ill.) Journal that a mass meeting of the people, without distinction of party, was held on the 21st inst. The Mayor presided. The resolutions adopted were strongly opposed to any compromise, and the people of the Free States were invoked to a similar expression, lest the alliance of the party press should be construed into acquiescence or indifference to the extension of Slavery on the part of the Free States. Senator Douglass's proposition for a Compromise was denounced, and he was called upon to obey instructions or resign.

THE FAMILY VISITOR.—We have seen several numbers of a new weekly journal, under this title, published at Cleveland, and edited by J. P. Kirtland, S. St. John, and O. H. Knapp. Judging from the numbers we have seen, we do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the best family newspapers in the country. The editorials are exceedingly well written, and the selections display a cultivated and discriminating taste. It is not defaced by even one line of trash, and is moreover, elegantly printed. Terms \$1.00 per annum.

FLORIDA has turned the cold shoulder to the Southern hotspurs, refusing to have anything to do with the Nashville Convention, and indicating a fixed determination to stick to the Union as the only means of safety to her institutions. North Carolina ditto.

There is a talk of a great National Free-soil Convention, to be held during the approaching summer. Time and place not yet agreed upon.

The Fugitive Son of a Virginia Ex-Governor.

Ex-Gov. Mason, the father of the fugitive alluded to in the following letter, is now a member of the U. S. Senate, and the man selected by Mr. Calhoun to read his great speech.—Ed. Bugle.

WADSWORTH, Feb. 20, 1850.

FRIEND JOHNSON: There has been existing in our town for a few days past quite an Anti-Slavery excitement, got up by no less a personage than a fugitive slave, purporting to be, to the best of his knowledge, a son of Hon. John Mason, formerly Governor of the State of Virginia; and, taking into consideration the circumstances of his birth and education—being nearly 30 years of age before learning his alphabet—his talents do not dishonor his illustrious parentage, though doubtless the old gentleman could point out a sphere where they could be employed more to his satisfaction and advantage.

Our friend Joseph, however, seems to turn a deaf ear to the counsel of age and wisdom, and to be inclined to choose and pursue his own course of action, though it may not do great credit to the name of his worthy ancestor.

Jo has seen Slavery in all its phases, while acting until his nineteenth year as house servant in his parental mansion, and then as body servant for his young master, or half brother, who chose the honorable profession of horse-racer and gambler, until the end of six years, when, owing to a decline in his fortunes, Jo was seized and sold, at St. Louis, Mo., upon the auction-block, to an old, dried-up heathen, whom he honors with the appellation of Spindle, from his near resemblance to that useful instrument, and upon whose soul and body Jo confidently asserts old Satan himself held a mortgage, which assertion, if a true description of character is given, does not seem at all improvable.

After acting as field hand, also in the capacity of target for the kicks, cuffs, and blows of this worthy old shadow for four years, Jo concluded, as a return for all his kindness, and for one act in particular, which consisted in wearing out three stout hickory whips on his bare back, to rid the poor old fellow of the responsibility of his further care; so he sought refuge from the protection of the 'Peculiar Institution' which exists in free and republican Missouri, beneath the crown of despotic Britain; which refuge he found, and for twelve years has been a free man, now pleading the cause of his race with the people, who listen evening after evening with intense interest to his inimitable, thrilling, yet truthful representations of the workings of the accursed system which held him—a man in every sense of the word—a chattel for 28 years, and considers him so yet; for while speaking in the western part of our town, news came from the North that

"The hounds were baying on his track." Five hundred dollars were offered in a handbill for his apprehension and delivery, 'dead or alive,' into the hands of his claimants.

This announcement, however, created no great fear for his safety, for he was very promptly given to understand that he was among friends, where it would be difficult to catch him even with a \$500 bait.

Some opinions were also expressed, intimating that in case of old Spindle himself being the pursuer, the time of his arrival here might be a favorable one for the closing of the mortgage before spoken of.

Yours, J. I. D.

Let us be at work.

Mr. EORTON: When there are between three and four millions of our fellow-beings in bondage, shall we sit idle and not be at work? God forbid; and how shall we, how can we sit still for us to do; "for," say they, "God will set the slaves free in his own time, if he wants them free." Now this I am not going to deny. But does not God work by means? He certainly does. And this admitted, I ask no more. But, for fear that it will be denied, I shall prove it by many undeniable facts. When God was going to send a flood on the earth to drown its wicked inhabitants and would save a few who were righteous, he prepared a man to make an ark. When Christ would have his gospel preached to all nations and people, he chose seventy disciples and twelve apostles to do it.—When the whole civilized world was covered with the Roman Catholic religion, was it not through the instrumentality of Luther and others, that it was in some degree abolished? Doubtless it was. Why, then, I ask, should it not be the same with regard to the abolition of slavery? If God has worked by means, what reason have we to think that he will not do it again?

Now let us rise and be doing. And those among us who are as finger-boards to point penitents to the Lamb of God, why should they not serve at the same time as finger-boards to point fugitives to the North Star?

Let no one say, "I cannot do any thing toward liberating the slave," for we can all do something. Perhaps some of us cannot do much, but I think the man cannot be found who is not able to give "two mites" for the cause of God. Now if something is not done by us, it will be because we will not, not because we cannot. One of us who is of the right grit can "chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight." Now, friends, let us acquit ourselves like men, and fight with all our forces, not with swords, and staves, and guns, but with the "word of God," which is sharper than a two-edged sword.

Your friend and brother,

WILLIAM PAYNE.

THE KNOCKINGS.—A few copies of the pamphlet, giving a full account of the Rochester Knockings, may be had at the Salem Book Store. Those who want them had better call quick, for they will not long remain unsold. Price 25 cents. [See advertisement in another column.]

Speech of John C. Calhoun.

Mr. CALHOUN, after a long and severe illness, appeared in the Senate last Monday week. He was reduced to a mere skeleton, and being too feeble to deliver his views on the Territorial Question, his speech was read by Mr. Mason of Virginia. It is described as a weak effort. The correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette says:

I speak in all candor, when I declare that it was the weakest effort that I have known any man of high reputation in the Senate make. It was, for the most part, the old story that Mr. Calhoun and a hundred others have told a dozen times before, of the rise and progress of abolitionism, the wrongs of the South, &c., &c., of secession. So far, which was nearly to the end of the speech, all that Mr. Calhoun said was very old, and therefore not so very mischievous, but towards the close, we had something not so old, but a thousand times worse.

Indeed, to be brief, the closing portion of this address was a plea for disunion, and recommendation of secession. Mr. C., like all Southern men who think with him on this topic, spoke upon contingencies and hypotheses, but the purpose and the wish were these, open, palpable, apparent. The purport of his remarks was, that the evils under which the South suffered were incurable, except by such means as the North would not consent to. They were not even curable under the Constitution, if carried out in its true spirit and in perfect good faith.—Therefore the South must secede unless the North would do this, and that, among other things, would consent to amendments to the Constitution which would give new privileges to Slavery. This is a startling proposition, and I do not doubt that many of your readers will incline to doubt whether any Senator of the United States, one, too, of the class who have been so long and so loudly prating of the "compramis of the Constitution," could have the hardihood to rise in his place and deliver such a repudiation of the Constitution, and insist upon its amendment as a condition to remaining in the Union. But upon examination, it will be found that this is the construction that must be put upon Mr. Calhoun's remarks on this head.

These are the words of Mr. Calhoun, in which he tells the North what she must do to propitiate the slaveholders:

The North has only to will it to accomplish it—to do justice by conceding to the South an equal right in the acquired territory, and to do her duty by enacting the stipulations relative to fugitive slaves to be faithfully fulfilled—to cease the agitation of the slave question, and to provide for the insertion of a provision in the Constitution, by an amendment, which will restore to the South in substance the power she possessed of protecting herself before the equilibrium between the sections was destroyed by the action of this Government. There will be no difficulty in devising such a provision. One that will protect the South, and which, at the same time, will improve and strengthen the Government, instead of impairing and weakening it.

It is time, Senators, that there should be an open and manly avowal on all sides, as to what is intended to be done. If the question is not now settled, it is uncertain whether it ever can hereafter be; and we, as the representatives of the States of this Union, regarded as governments, should come to a distinct understanding as to our respective views, in order to ascertain whether the great questions at issue can be settled or not. If you, who represent the stronger section, cannot agree to settle them on the broad principle of justice and duty, say so; and let the States we both represent agree to separate and part in peace. If you are unwilling we should part in peace, tell us so, and we shall know what to do, when you reduce the question to submission or resistance. If you remain silent, you will compel us to infer what you intend. In that case, California will become the test question. If you admit her under all the difficulties that oppose her admission, you compel us to infer that you intend to exclude us from the whole of the acquired territories, with the intention of destroying irrevocably the equilibrium between the two sections. We would be blind not to perceive, in that case, that your real objects are power and aggrandizement, and infatuated not to see accordingly.

Mr. Calhoun's claim for an alteration of the Constitution was not backed up by the Southern party, who see clearly enough that this is only running the thing into the ground. On the following day, Mr. Foote solemnly disclaimed all responsibility for this proposition, and declared that the South was satisfied with the Constitution as it is, and would not demand the alteration alluded to by Mr. Calhoun. This disclaimer led to a sharp discussion, in which it is agreed that Calhoun came off second best.

How California came to be free.

In the Senate of the United States, on the 20th ult., Mr. CLEMENS, of Alabama, uttered the following emphatic testimony:

Who among us does not know that agitation in the State Legislatures and in the National Congress has prevented Southern emigration to California, and placed the country in the power of those who have imposed this restriction?—Who is there so blind as not to see that this has been the result of aggressive conduct here? And who does not feel that Congress is responsible for the fact that slavery has been excluded? Property is proverbially timid. The slaveholder would not carry his property there with a threat hanging over him that it was to be taken away by operation of law the moment he landed. Agitation then in Congress—repeated declarations made every where—in State Legislatures—in Conventions—in the public press—from the pulpit even—that slavery should be excluded by law, has deprived us of our constitutional rights as certainly and effectually as any positive enactment could have done, and we are not only asked to submit to it, but to accept it as a boon, and be very thankful for an outrage.

With this evidence before him of the potency of Agitation as applied to Slavery, who will not say, Let the discussion go on! Let every press and every pulpit and every legislative hall lift up a voice for Freedom! It is Truth, fearlessly and constantly proclaimed, that does the work. Well has the immortal Milton expressed his confidence in this mighty agency:

Who knows that truth is strong next the Almighty, needs no politics, no stratagems, no alliances, to make her victorious? Though all the winds of doctrine are let loose to play upon earth, so truth be in the field, we injure her by misadventure her strength! Let Truth and falsehood grapple; who ever knew Truth to put to the worst, in a free and open encounter?

TO MEMRS. SEWARD AND HALE of the Senate, and GIDDINGS and CABLE of the House, our thanks are due for documents and speeches.

THE FREESOLEERS OF MASSACHUSETTS held a most enthusiastic Convention lately in Faneuil Hall. John G. Palfrey presided.

'On, Stanley! On!'

Mr. Stanley, (Whig) of North Carolina, gave the Southern Disunionists a terrible thrashing on the 6th inst. He ridiculed, as it deserved, the plea that the North had made aggressions upon the South. Here are extracts from The Tribune's telegraphic report:

Gentlemen speak of aggression upon the South. We have a President who owns two hundred negroes; a slaveholder and an excellent gentleman was elected Speaker of this House; a good share of Southern men in the Cabinet. The Supreme Court stands five to four. The South have many of our foreign missions; and yet we hear of nothing but aggression; and Gen. Taylor received more votes from the Free States than Gen. Cass, and only the minority of two millions five hundred and eighty-four thousand six hundred and fourteen votes over this terrible horde of Abolitionists. Let these fellows say that Slavery is an agreement with hell; let them die, and cast them forth beyond the gates of Jerusalem. [Laughter.] Are we to prevent California, Oregon, and Minnesota from coming into the Union? Are we to have another foreign war, to propagate Slavery? Gentlemen say they of the South will be hemmed in by free States. How are they to help it? Has not Mexico abolished Slavery? New Mexico can have Slavery, or not, as she pleases. As to California, it is for her people to decide that right. He had no idea by refusing her admission to compel her to set up for herself. Are we to reject a State because she does not tolerate Slavery? If so Southern men but one votes for her admission, I will. [Applause.] He wanted to know if the Union was dissolved, whether there would be any means for the delivery of fugitive slaves? What becomes of the Southern coast? What becomes of the money in the hands of disbursing officers? He believed that there were more officers from Virginia than ever whipped our enemy from the start. [Laughter.] When the Oregon bill was passed, why did not gentlemen come forward and make a noise? Why, because Taylor was not then elected. [Voices.]—That's it! If the evil day is to come, he did not wish to go with the propagandists.

South Carolina and Virginia had passed resolutions casting reflections on North Carolina, because she would not go with them.—The old North State stands on her own hook, and when the Southern confederacy comes, she will stand against the rest of mankind. He had heard of rumors as to attempts to break up the organization of the House, and the rise of knives and pistols; and it was said that one-fifth could stop the wheels of government. He had a process to prevent that. He did not believe that any such scheme was contemplated. We don't come here for that purpose. We have two hundred and thirty-two members. The Constitution provides that two-thirds may expel a member. Don't you think that they can put into the penitentiary a fellow who makes the attempt? [Laughter.] He recommended to those who have ever had this in contemplation, to read Burr's trial, and they will see that treason can be committed without a man being present. At the time when persons go to Nashville to hold the Convention, he should ask them to read extracts from Jackson's Message of 1835. The people of the State of —, where is Jackson's grave? have not forgotten their duty; they will drive the traitors into the Cumberland river. The honorable gentleman was particularly severe on Mr. Venable, and others. The Union cannot be dissolved, notwithstanding the declaration that if the Constitution be not amended it will be. You cannot dissolve it—no man knows this better than Calhoun, who comes out boldly. He appealed to his Southern friends to look to this when they get to Nashville. Let them recollect what Jackson did. He believed in special Providence.—Washington had two horses shot under him; and Jackson saved the Union in '33; and Taylor will save it now; and his name will go down beautifully to posterity. The Union must be saved, and will be saved. Let gentlemen carry on their schemes, the great mass of Southern people are right.

He said in the name of the people of the good old North State, "this Union cannot be dissolved." Those whom God has joined together let no man put asunder.

Legislative Carousal.

The opening of the Columbus and Xenia Railroad was celebrated by a pleasure trip to Cincinnati on the part of the members of the Legislature. The Mayor and Council met them at Morrow, and on their arrival in the City, escorted them to Masonic Hall, where they enjoyed a grand revel. There were speeches, replete with tautology, from the Governor, various Senators, Representatives, and members of the City Government. This was followed by a supper, during which, says the Nonpareil, six hundred dollars worth of champagne was drunk at the expense of the City. Many became decidedly "boozy," while nearly all were more or less intoxicated. The Nonpareil adds:

The moral bearing of this revelry is important. While the cause of Temperance is struggling against the increase of drunkenness, and the consequent increase of crime and poverty all over the land, our chief men (both of the city and State assembly and drink to madness, thus lending their powerful influence to the anti-temperance portion of our people, to whom is chargeable much of the poverty, distress and crime of the country!

But it is said that this feasting and intoxicating the Legislature all at once, will prove the end economical to the city; for many favors are desired of the law-makers, and this expenditure will answer for a still greater expense in wine and oysters that would be given at Columbus to secure the favor of the public servants.—It is well known that much legislative aid is thus obtained; but we hope the people of Cincinnati despise all such means of securing justice from the Legislature. Our senators are elected to do equal justice to all, and a measure which is so unjust as to require wine and oysters to secure it, ought to be spurned by the people. Such measures, however, are not for the public good; they are for the aid of capitalists and monopolists, who, having abundant means, expend large amounts in bribing and wheedling the Legislature.

But in the debaucheries at the Masonic Hall, the capitalists have saddled the expense upon the people!

PRESIDENT MAHAN.—The Cleveland True Democrat says that Mr. Mahan, of Oberlin, has accepted a call to the Clinton-st. Free Church, in the city of Newark, N. Jersey.